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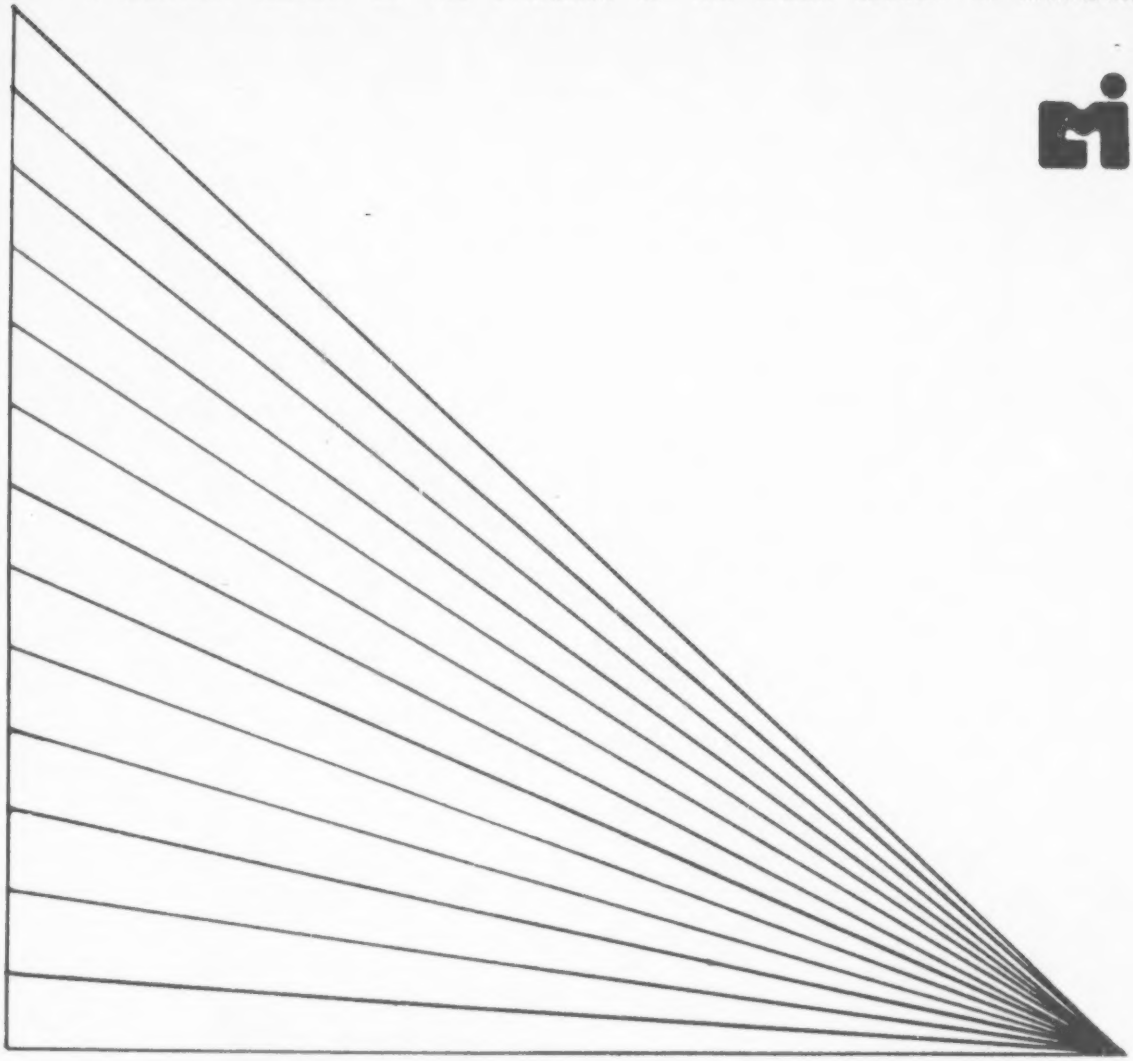
A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND



LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

JANUARY, 1984

BRENT M. JOHNSON
Secretary

Department of Employment and Training

HARRY HUGHES
Governor

A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND

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Department of Employment and Training

Brent M. Johnson
Secretary

MARYLAND
LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

JANUARY, 1984

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Maryland's unemployment rate increased by a sizable 1.1 percentage points between December, 1983 and January, 1984. It increased from 5.7 percent to 6.8 percent of the civilian labor force. Rising unemployment was caused by above average seasonal layoffs in construction, trucking, trade, services, and education. Other layoffs were noted in food processing, and some hiring was seen at defense establishments. Between 1970 and 1983, the unemployment rate increased an average of 0.6 percentage points during January. Only in 1981 and 1982, in the heart of the past recession, did unemployment score a larger increase during January. Last January, unemployment rose by a lesser 0.9 percentage points. Still, the rate is the lowest for any January since 1980 and is significantly lower than its level last January. Then it stood at 9.0 percent, higher by 2.2 percentage points than this January. This is now the 13th consecutive month of lower unemployment than a year ago. Previous to this January's increase, the rate had been stable from October to December. During 1983, unemployment fell by 3.3 percentage points between January and December, as it dropped by 2.2 percentage points between January and May and by another 1.0 percentage points between June and September.

Nationally, the unemployment rate increased to a lesser extent from 8.0 percent in December to 8.8 percent in January, rising by 0.8 percentage points. This ended six consecutive months of declining unemployment. The U. S. rate had dropped by 3.4 percentage points between January and December, 1983, almost equaling Maryland's decrease. Between January, 1983 and 1984, the U. S. rate has fallen by 2.6 percentage points, somewhat more than the state's decrease but marking only the 7th consecutive month of lower unemployment than a year ago. This January marks the 24th consecutive month of lower unemployment in Maryland than the U. S. The gap has narrowed to 2.0 percentage points. In December, 39 states had higher unemployment rates than Maryland.

Between December and January, claims filed in Maryland for unemployment insurance increased noticeably, particularly in construction. Large numbers of claims also were filed in durable goods wholesale trade, eating/drinking places, business services, government, and the manufacturing industries of food processing, primary metals, and transportation equipment. The state's civilian labor force decreased during January by an estimated 13,666 persons, with a 35,873 drop in employment outnumbering a 22,207 increase in unemployment. While the decrease in employment is less than January's, the increase in unemployment is more. The labor force and employment are at their highest levels on record for a January. Unemployment is the lowest for a January since 1980. Between January, 1983 and 1984, the labor force has increased by an estimated 37,003 persons, as employment has swelled by 81,897 persons and unemployment has dropped by 44,894.

Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment (continued)

The Baltimore Metropolitan Area followed trends set statewide during January. Its unemployment rate climbed by 1.1 percentage points from 6.5 percent in December to 7.6 percent in January. Employment fell by an estimated 14,969 persons and unemployment grew by 12,381. Unemployment especially jumped in Baltimore City from 7.7 percent to 8.9 percent, in Carroll County from 5.3 percent to 9.1 percent, and in Harford County from 6.4 percent to 7.9 percent. Most noticeable were layoffs in construction. Other seasonal layoffs were noted in trucking, trade, services, and education.

In Maryland's suburbs of the Washington, D. C. Metropolitan Area, the unemployment rate inched up from 3.4 percent in December to 3.5 percent in January. Employment receded by 11,301 persons as unemployment increased somewhat by 483 persons. Western Maryland's unemployment rate soared from 9.9 percent in December to 12.6 percent in January. As employment fell by 4,422 persons, unemployment registered an almost equal gain of 4,070. Rates increased significantly in all four counties. Unemployment claims increased in construction and to a lesser extent in manufacturing. Allegany County's rate swelled from 11.7 percent to 15.0 percent, Frederick County's from 6.0 percent to 8.2 percent, Garrett County's from 15.7 percent to 18.4 percent, and Washington County's from 10.7 percent to 13.5 percent. Unemployment rates increased in all 11 counties of the Eastern Shore and Southern Maryland during January, and all gains exceeded 1.0 percentage points. Increasing claims are being filed in the construction and food processing industries.

Statewide, unemployment rates ranged in January from 2.8 percent in Montgomery County up to 26.7 percent in Somerset County. None of the Baltimore and Washington, D.C. area counties had rates exceeding 10 percent in January, while 10 out of 15 counties in Western Maryland, the Eastern Shore, and Southern Maryland had rates higher than 10 percent. All counties registered higher rates in January than December except Montgomery, whose rate was unchanged. Most counties exhibited lower employment and higher unemployment levels. Unemployment rates dropped significantly in all counties between January, 1983 and 1984.

NOTE:You will notice that the revised December estimates now being issued are greatly different from the preliminary December estimates issued last month. This month's estimates for December and January are part of a revised data series. Changes in statewide estimates have been made back to 1970, and changes in the area and county estimates are being made back to 1976. At the beginning of each year, the data series is revised as more current estimating factors are implemented and as more complete information becomes available on past trends.

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT

January's nonagricultural payroll employment of an estimated 1,689,300 jobs represents the highest level on record for January. Employment is up by 34,800 from January, 1983, for the 13th consecutive month of higher employment than a year ago. The over-the-year increase peaked last November, when employment was higher than in November, 1982 by 48,000 jobs. Between December, 1983 and January, 1984, jobs fell by 44,100 jobs, much larger than the decrease of 34,800 jobs during January, 1983. This job loss follows gains amounting to 34,800 jobs between August and December, 1983; however, only 2,900 of that increase occurred during December. In 1982, employment had risen by a lesser 22,300 jobs between August and December.

The drop in manufacturing employment by 1,400 jobs during this January is less than half the loss of 3,700 jobs during last January. Food processing subsided by approximately 900 jobs in both periods, with seasonal layoffs in fruits/vegetables, beverages, and seafood processing. However, last January a temporary shutdown caused a decline of 1,900 jobs in nonelectrical machinery, and permanent and temporary layoffs resulted in a loss of 700 jobs in transportation equipment (most of them in ship/boat building/repair). This January, a lesser 300 jobs were lost in transportation equipment, another 300 in paper/allied products, and 200 each in stone/clay/glass products, fabricated metals, and rubber/plastics. More business did produce an addition of 500 jobs in electric/electronic equipment and of 200 jobs in petroleum/coal products. For the 5th consecutive month, manufacturing jobs are more numerous than a year ago, increasing between January, 1983 and 1984 by 5,900 jobs. Out of the 19 manufacturing industry categories, jobs increased in 11 over the year, decreased in 6, and remained constant in 2. Employment swelled by 3,800 jobs each in nonelectrical machinery and electric/electronic equipment and by 1,400 in printing/publishing. Jobs decreased by 3,100 in primary metals and 1,300 in food processing.

Nonmanufacturing employment is higher than a year ago for the 13th consecutive month, in January by 28,900 jobs. Services added 11,500 jobs over the year, trade 10,800, construction 4,900, federal government 2,600, communications/public utilities 1,000, and transportation and finance/insurance/real estate 900 each. An estimated 2,800 jobs were lost in local government, 600 in mining, and 400 in state government.

Industry Payroll Employment (continued)

Between December, 1983 and January, 1984, nonmanufacturing employment dropped by 42,700 jobs, greatly surpassing last January's loss of 33,300 jobs. This January's decrease follows the addition of 31,100 jobs between August and December, 1983, an expansion which topped the gain of 23,900 jobs during that period in 1982. Severe job losses were experienced during this January. Trade employment dropped by 19,500 jobs. Seasonal job losses after the holiday season were scattered throughout the industry, particularly in general merchandise stores (-4,400), apparel/accessory stores, eating/drinking places, and miscellaneous retail. Last January, a lesser 16,100 jobs were lost. Hiring of 14,500 people between September and December, 1983 for the holiday season surpassed the hiring of 10,700 during that period in 1982. Service industries lost 4,400 jobs during this January, with semester break at private colleges and universities and other seasonal layoffs in hotels/lodging places, amusement/recreation services, social services, and agricultural services. Last January, a lesser 1,200 jobs were lost. There were less substantial layoffs in the aforementioned categories, accompanied by hiring in personal and health services. Winter weather and less business caused construction to drop 7,600 jobs during this January, more than the loss of 5,700 jobs during last January. Since October, 1983, 10,500 jobs have been lost, more than the loss of 7,800 between October, 1982 and January, 1983. Transportation employment fell by 3,300 jobs during this January, influenced by layoffs in trucking. This follows the addition of 3,800 jobs, mainly in trucking, between July and December, 1983. During January, 1983, only 1,200 jobs were lost in transportation. Semester breaks at public colleges and universities prompted a reduction of 3,800 jobs in state government, while layoffs by both community colleges and boards of education contributed to a drop of 4,900 in local government. Last January, a lesser 2,700 jobs were lost in state government and 3,400 in local government. On the positive side, hiring by defense agencies boosted federal government by 1,300 jobs, compared with a decrease of 1,000 jobs during last January.

In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, employment decreased by 21,700 jobs between December and January, but was up by 10,400 jobs from January, 1983. The area represented 49 percent of the state's over-the-month job decrease and only 30 percent of its over-the-year gain. Manufacturing employment was down by 900 over the month and up by 3,100 over the year. During January, transportation equipment was down by 500 jobs, food processing down by 300, and electric/electronic equipment up by 500. The area's nonmanufacturing employment fell by 20,800 jobs during January, while increasing by 7,300 from last January. Construction lost 3,500 jobs during January, transportation 1,700, trade 10,100, services 2,400, state government 1,300, and local government 1,400.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

Weekly earnings of production workers in Maryland's manufacturing industries averaged $372.77 during January, up by $6.78 from December. Average weekly hours fell by 1.0 hours over the month to 40.3, and average hourly earnings increased by 6 cents to $9.25. The average workweek increased in only one industry group during January--chemicals/allied products, while it notably declined in 10 of the 19 industry categories. Shorter scheduled workweeks and less overtime work were noted. Eight industry groups reported notable hourly earnings increases, but six categories registered decreased hourly earnings. Since January, 1983, average weekly earnings have increased by $19.70 or 5.6 percent. In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, average weekly earnings in manufacturing fell by $13.91 during January to $394.94. Average weekly hours dropped by 1.7 hours to 40.8, while average hourly earnings advanced by 6 cents to $9.68. Since last January, the area's average weekly earnings have risen by $13.50 or 3.5 percent.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMS

Initial claims in January, 1984 were down 5.5 percent from December's total as fewer layoffs were reported from the industries of electrical equipment, paper products, and apparel products. Continued claims were up 31.9 percent, weeks compensated rose 29.0 percent, and the amount of payments increased 31.1 percent. The average weekly check increased 1.6 percent to $127.09.

Initial claims for the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees program rose 19.7 percent and continued claims increased 4.0 percent. Initial claims for the Unemployment Compensation for Ex-servicemembers decreased 8.2 percent and continued claims were down 8.5 percent.

Unemployment insurance activities for the Baltimore Metropolitan Area followed the same trends as the statewide activities. Initial claims were down 11.1 percent, continued claims were up 26.5 percent, weeks compensated rose 25.6 percent, and the amount of payments increased 28.8 percent. The average weekly check amount rose 2.6 percent to $122.84.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

The U. S. consumer price index for all items increased 0.6 percent between December and January, the largest monthly increase since last April. At 305.2, the index had increased by 4.1 percent since last January, according to the U.S. Department of Labor. The index for food and beverages registered its sharpest monthly increase since August, 1980, as it advanced by 1.8 percent. Rising by 3.9 percent from last January, the index was registered at 291.6. The avian influenza increased the prices of poultry and eggs, while winter weather jacked up the prices of meat, fruits, and vegetables. In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, the index for all items was pegged at 307.6, with prices inflated by 1.0 percent since last November and by 5.6 percent since last January. Prices of food and beverages were indexed at 292.1, rising by 2.3 percent from November and by 6.2 percent from January, 1983.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS OF THE RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS DIVISION

Nonagricultural Payroll Employment by Industry by Place of Employment, benchmarked data for 1982 and 1983 for Baltimore City, Maryland's suburbs of the Washington, D. C. Metropolitan Area, Western Maryland, and the Balance of State.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT
BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE[1]

JANUARY 1984

Area	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE		EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	January	December**	January	December**	January	December**	January	December**	January '83
MARYLAND	2,204,104	2,217,770	2,054,380	2,090,253	149,724	127,517	6.8	5.7	9.0
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA	1,082,315	1,084,903	999,611	1,014,580	82,704	70,323	7.6	6.5	10.1
BALTIMORE CITY	397,094	397,596	361,757	367,174	35,337	30,422	8.9	7.7	11.7
ANNE ARUNDEL	181,708	183,105	170,482	173,035	11,226	10,070	6.2	5.5	7.5
BALTIMORE	325,179	326,784	301,451	305,965	23,728	20,819	7.3	6.4	10.2
CARROLL	48,766	47,486	44,305	44,968	4,461	2,518	9.1	5.3	10.6
HARFORD	72,874	72,739	67,098	68,103	5,776	4,636	7.9	6.4	10.1
HOWARD	56,696	57,192	54,519	55,335	2,177	1,857	3.8	3.2	5.7
D. C. AREA	803,296	814,114	775,009	786,310	28,287	27,804	3.5	3.4	5.1
CHARLES	44,583	45,003	42,815	43,440	1,768	1,563	4.0	3.5	5.4
MONTGOMERY	350,767	355,665	340,785	345,755	9,982	9,910	2.8	2.8	4.0
PRINCE GEORGE'S	407,945	413,448	391,408	397,116	16,537	16,332	4.1	4.0	5.9
WESTERN MARYLAND	147,550	147,902	128,907	133,329	18,643	14,573	12.6	9.9	16.6
ALLEGANY	36,192	35,410	30,780	31,255	5,412	4,155	15.0	11.7	16.1
FREDERICK	45,742	47,542	41,982	44,673	3,760	2,869	8.2	6.0	11.5
GARRETT	12,409	12,188	10,122	10,277	2,287	1,911	18.4	15.7	25.0
WASHINGTON	53,207	52,762	46,023	47,124	7,184	5,638	13.5	10.7	19.1
SOUTHERN MARYLAND									
CALVERT	11,409	11,213	9,873	10,155	1,536	1,058	13.5	9.4	15.3
ST. MARY'S	18,693	19,042	17,137	17,837	1,556	1,205	8.3	6.3	9.2
EASTERN SHORE									
CAROLINE	8,271	7,893	7,050	7,204	1,221	689	14.8	8.7	16.1
CECIL	30,707	30,689	28,131	28,587	2,576	2,102	8.4	6.8	11.7
DORCHESTER	15,732	14,557	13,443	13,145	2,289	1,412	14.5	9.7	16.3
KENT	7,712	7,545	6,752	7,023	960	522	12.4	6.9	13.8
QUEEN ANNE'S	9,582	10,005	8,496	9,296	1,086	709	11.3	7.1	12.3
SOMERSET	7,186	7,272	5,269	5,841	1,917	1,431	26.7	19.7	27.7
TALBOT	16,663	17,070	15,713	16,264	950	806	5.7	4.7	6.5
WICOMICO	30,406	30,768	27,409	28,407	2,997	2,361	9.9	7.7	11.5
WORCESTER	14,583	14,797	11,579	12,274	3,004	2,523	20.6	17.1	21.1
UNITED STATES[2]	111,025,000	111,795,000	101,270,000	102,803,000	9,755,000	8,992,000	8.8	8.0	11.4

[1]All data are not seasonally adjusted.
[2]Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics
NOTE: Figures may not add due to rounding. These are estimates relating to the week of the 12th of each month. The count is of persons not jobs.

**Estimates for the state are revised.

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
JANUARY 1983

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2]		
	January 1984	December 1983	January 1983	January 1984	December 1983	January 1983
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1689.3	1733.4	1654.5	932.9	954.6	922.5
Manufacturing	212.7	214.1	206.8	141.1	142.0	138.0
Durable Goods	115.3	115.5	109.5	83.3	83.7	80.6
Lumber and wood products	3.3	3.3	3.0	1.1	1.2	1.0
Furniture and fixtures	3.2	3.2	3.0	2.5	2.5	2.3
Household furniture	1.3	1.3	1.2	*	*	*
Stone, clay and glass products	7.3	7.5	6.7	5.5	5.6	4.9
Primary metal industries	19.5	19.6	22.6	17.8	17.9	20.7
Blast furnace and basic steel products	13.8	13.8	15.3	13.7	13.6	14.8
Fabricated metal products	8.8	9.0	8.5	6.5	6.6	6.0
Metal cans and shipping containers	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.6
Fabricated struc. metal products	4.5	4.7	4.3	3.3	3.3	3.0
Machinery, except electrical	17.8	17.7	14.0	11.1	11.1	10.5
Special industry machinery	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.8
General industrial machinery	1.4	1.4	1.5	*	*	*
Electric and electronic equipment	38.7	38.2	34.9	27.7	27.2	25.0
Electrical industrial apparatus	3.4	3.4	3.2	*	*	*
Communication equipment	26.4	26.2	24.9	19.7	19.5	18.8
Electronic components and accessories	2.6	2.6	2.3	*	*	*
Transportation equipment	12.1	12.4	12.0	8.7	9.2	7.7
Ship and boat building and repair	2.8	3.1	2.0	2.7	3.0	1.9
Instruments and related products	2.5	2.5	2.7	1.2	1.2	1.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.2	1.2	1.2
Nondurable Goods	97.4	98.6	97.3	57.8	58.3	57.4
Food and kindred products	22.9	23.8	24.2	11.2	11.5	12.0
Meat products	5.9	5.9	6.6	*	*	*
Preserved fruits and vegetables	2.7	2.9	2.6	*	*	*
Bakery products	*	*	*	*	*	*
Beverages	4.3	4.5	4.4	2.7	2.7	2.8
Textile mill products	1.2	1.1	1.2	*	*	*
Apparel and other textile products	14.1	14.2	13.9	9.0	9.1	8.9
Men's and boys' suits and coats	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.2
Men's and boys' furnishings	2.3	2.4	2.4	*	*	*
Women's and misses' outerwear	2.9	2.9	2.8	*	*	*
Paper and allied products	9.7	10.0	9.2	7.3	7.5	6.9
Printing and publishing	26.2	26.2	24.8	13.7	13.8	13.1
Newspapers	6.1	6.2	6.0	*	*	*
Books	3.1	3.1	3.1	*	*	*
Commercial printing	10.0	10.1	9.4	*	*	*
Chemicals and allied products	12.4	12.4	12.9	9.9	9.9	9.8
Industrial inorganic chemicals	3.2	3.1	3.1	2.6	2.6	2.6
Soap, cleaners and toilet goods	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.7	2.8	2.7
Petroleum and coal products	0.9	0.7	0.8	*	*	*
Rubber and misc. plastic products	8.7	8.9	8.9	5.3	5.3	5.2
Misc. plastic products	4.7	4.7	4.4	3.1	3.1	2.9
Leather and leather products	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.5

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

JANUARY 1984

(continued)

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2]		
	January 1984	December 1983	January 1983	January 1984	December 1983	January 1983
Nonmanufacturing	1476.6	1519.3	1447.7	791.8	812.6	784.5
Mining	1.2	1.3	1.8	0.1	0.1	0.1
Construction	90.5	98.1	85.6	42.5	46.0	41.4
Transportation and public utilities	86.8	90.2	84.8	57.5	59.2	56.5
Railroad transportation	7.2	7.3	7.1	5.1	5.2	5.1
Transportation, except railroads	39.1	42.4	38.2	23.8	25.5	23.6
Trucking & warehousing	23.0	26.3	21.6	*	*	*
Water transportation	4.8	4.8	5.7	*	*	*
Communications, elec., gas & sanitary services	40.5	40.5	39.5	28.6	28.5	27.8
Communication, except U.S. postal service	26.7	26.6	25.5	19.2	19.2	18.5
Electric, gas and sanitary service	13.8	13.9	14.0	9.4	9.3	9.3
Wholesale and retail trade	416.4	435.9	405.6	219.4	229.5	215.8
Wholesale trade	95.4	96.0	90.8	55.5	55.5	54.8
Retail trade	321.0	339.9	314.8	163.9	174.0	161.0
General merchandise stores	43.3	47.7	44.0	21.6	23.9	20.8
Finance, insurance and real estate	96.1	96.4	95.2	59.0	59.1	58.6
Banking	24.0	23.9	24.0	14.3	14.1	14.4
Credit agencies except banks	13.6	13.7	13.5	8.6	8.7	8.6
Insurance carriers	19.7	19.6	19.6	15.0	15.0	15.0
Services	399.1	403.5	387.6	212.8	215.2	208.0
Health services	111.3	111.2	109.1	67.9	68.1	66.9
Private hospitals	58.3	58.4	57.8	39.5	39.6	39.3
Educational services	25.5	26.1	25.3	18.9	19.4	18.6
Private elementary & secondary schools	9.6	9.8	9.7	*	*	*
Colleges, universities, prof. schools and junior colleges	13.6	14.0	13.5	*	*	*
Engineering and architectural services	20.8	20.6	20.1	6.9	6.9	6.7
Total government	386.5	393.9	387.1	200.5	203.5	204.1
Total federal government	131.7	130.4	129.1	53.2	53.5	53.9
U. S. Dept. of Defense	44.3	42.8	41.4	19.1	19.2	19.1
U. S. Postal service	13.2	13.3	13.0	7.0	7.0	6.9
Other federal government	74.2	74.3	74.7	27.1	27.3	27.9
Total state and local government	254.8	263.5	258.0	147.3	150.0	150.2
Total state government	82.0	85.8	82.4	56.0	57.3	57.2
Public universities & colleges	25.7	29.4	25.7	7.5	8.6	8.0
Non-education	56.3	56.4	56.7	48.5	48.7	49.2
Total local government	172.8	177.7	175.6	91.3	92.7	93.0
Public elementary & secondary school, community coll. & library	108.1	113.4	109.2	54.2	56.6	54.7
Non-education	64.7	64.3	66.4	37.1	36.1	38.3

[1]The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of almost 5,500 employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1983.

[2]Includes Baltimore City and Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, Harford and Howard Counties.

*Estimate is too small to be published.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1970 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY--PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

GROSS AVERAGE HOURLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS WORKED BY PRODUCTION WORKERS
IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS[1]
JANUARY 1984

MARYLAND

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	January 1984	December 1983	January 1983	January 1984	December 1983	January 1983	January 1984	December 1983	January 1983
Manufacturing	$372.77	$379.55	$353.07	40.3	41.3	39.1	$ 9.25	$ 9.19	$ 9.03
DURABLE GOODS	419.98	429.99	400.40	41.5	42.7	40.0	10.12	10.07	10.01
Lumber and wood products	250.90	274.03	253.75	38.6	40.9	38.1	6.50	6.70	6.66
Furniture and fixtures	250.90	320.27	258.11	37.9	49.5	41.1	6.62	6.47	6.28
Stone, clay and glass products	376.07	391.56	369.41	41.1	42.7	41.6	9.15	9.17	8.88
Primary metal industries	557.27	563.32	532.22	42.9	43.1	39.6	12.99	13.07	13.44
Fabricated metal products	385.22	419.73	360.93	41.6	44.7	40.6	9.26	9.39	8.89
Machinery except electrical	435.76	429.66	359.48	41.9	42.0	40.3	10.40	10.23	8.92
Electric and electronic equipment	365.45	371.09	339.89	42.2	43.2	41.4	8.66	8.59	8.21
Transportation equipment	475.83	483.20	462.38	40.6	40.2	37.9	11.72	12.02	12.20
Instruments and related products	313.05	318.35	297.48	38.6	39.4	36.5	8.11	8.08	8.15
Miscellaneous mfg. industries	266.08	277.81	247.36	36.7	37.9	36.7	7.25	7.33	6.74
NONDURABLE GOODS	323.31	327.58	306.40	39.0	39.9	38.3	8.29	8.21	8.00
Food and kindred products	305.31	306.89	283.10	38.5	38.7	38.0	7.93	7.93	7.45
Apparel and other textile products	209.20	211.99	196.20	35.1	36.3	34.3	5.96	5.84	5.72
Paper and allied products	326.84	342.50	313.10	40.4	43.3	40.4	8.09	7.91	7.75
Printing and publishing	372.88	392.75	370.37	38.6	40.2	38.5	9.66	9.77	9.62
Chemicals and allied products	455.80	430.09	433.65	42.4	41.0	41.3	10.75	10.49	10.50
Rubber and misc. plastic products	311.33	314.20	298.39	42.3	43.1	41.5	7.36	7.29	7.19
Leather and leather products	195.97	203.72	148.01	38.2	40.5	30.9	5.13	5.03	4.79

Covers an estimated 143,600 production workers.

BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	January 1984	December 1983	January 1983	January 1984	December 1983	January 1983	January 1984	December 1983	January 1983
MANUFACTURING	$394.94	$408.85	$381.44	40.8	42.5	39.9	$ 9.68	$ 9.62	$ 9.56
DURABLE GOODS	445.84	462.35	429.86	42.1	43.7	40.4	10.59	10.58	10.64
Stone, clay and glass products	411.94	417.31	388.51	42.6	43.2	42.6	9.67	9.66	9.12
Primary metal industries	562.02	568.51	538.25	43.1	43.2	39.9	13.04	13.16	13.49
Fabricated metal products	399.04	439.92	385.90	43.0	46.8	42.5	9.28	9.40	9.08
Machinery except electrical	400.10	432.32	352.69	42.7	45.7	40.4	9.37	9.46	8.73
Electric and electronic equipment	403.08	411.87	344.04	41.9	43.4	38.1	9.62	9.49	9.03
Transportation equipment	497.35	499.89	485.81	40.6	39.8	37.0	12.25	12.56	13.13
Miscellaneous mfg. industries	237.05	252.50	218.06	35.7	36.7	35.4	6.64	6.88	6.16
NONDURABLE GOODS	327.66	338.65	319.12	39.1	40.9	39.3	8.38	8.28	8.12
Food and kindred products	373.18	389.16	355.37	40.3	42.3	40.2	9.26	9.20	8.84
Apparel and other textile products	215.31	227.70	205.02	33.8	36.2	34.4	6.37	6.29	5.96
Paper and allied products	274.00	302.03	261.74	38.7	43.9	39.9	7.08	6.88	6.56
Printing and publishing	347.91	351.66	353.43	38.7	38.9	38.5	8.99	9.04	9.18
Chemicals and allied products	460.51	458.96	469.84	41.6	41.8	42.1	11.07	10.98	11.16
Rubber and misc. plastic products	286.76	292.37	263.65	42.8	43.9	42.8	6.70	6.66	6.16

Covers an estimated 93,500 production workers.

[1]Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earners during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Included in the earnings and hours are overtime work and paid leave.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY—PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

JANUARY, 1984

STATE REGULAR UI COMPENSATION PROGRAM

ITEM	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA		
	JANUARY 1984	DECEMBER 1983	JANUARY 1983	JANUARY 1984	DECEMBER 1983	JANUARY 1983
Total Initial Claims	33,467	35,418	43,094	18,925	21,299	23,126
Total Continued Claims	202,291	153,339	287,602	114,162	90,212	168,480
Total Weeks Compensated	174,832	135,483	255,659	98,683	78,581	146,147
Total Amount of Payments	$22,219,843	$16,950,757	$30,941,722	$12,122,207	$9,412,746	$17,970,812
Average Weekly Payment	$127.09	$125.11	$121.02	$122.84	$119.78	$122.96

MARYLAND FEDERAL PROGRAMS

PROGRAM	JANUARY 1984	DECEMBER 1983	JANUARY 1983
Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees Program (UCFE)			
Total Initial claims	241	300	361
Total continued claims	2,482	2,386	2,418
Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemen Program (UCX)			
Total initial claims	234	255	358
Total Continued claims	1,517	1,658	2,049

NOTE: Included in this table are data on Maryland residents, both those who work in this state and those who work out of state. Not included are out-of-state residents who work in Maryland.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT

MARYLAND COUNTIES IN THE WASHINGTON, D.C. METROPOLITAN AREA[2]
(in thousands)

JANUARY 1984

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	January 1984	December 1983	January 1983
Total Nonagricultural Employment	545.6	558.9	525.2
Manufacturing*	27.0	26.9	24.9
Printing and publishing	8.1	7.9	7.5
Stone, clay, and glass products	1.2	1.2	1.1
Electric and electronic equipment	8.4	8.3	7.2
Nonmanufacturing	518.6	532.0	500.3
Construction	36.7	39.1	32.7
Transportation and public utilities*	15.9	16.7	14.7
Trucking and warehousing	6.6	7.4	6.0
Communication, electric, gas and sanitary services	6.7	6.8	6.5
Wholesale and retail trade*	140.8	146.6	136.9
General merchandise stores	15.7	17.3	17.4
Finance, insurance and real estate*	29.3	29.4	29.2
Banking	6.2	6.2	6.3
Credit agencies except banks	4.1	4.1	4.1
Services and mining	147.6	149.3	140.9
Private educational services	4.6	4.6	4.9
Miscellaneous services	17.8	17.8	17.2
Total government	148.3	150.9	145.9
Total federal government	74.1	72.7	71.0
Total state & local government	74.2	78.2	74.9

[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data are benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1983.

[2] Includes Charles, Montgomery, and Prince George's Counties.

*Data are not published on some of the subgroupings, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY - PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
BALANCE OF STATE[2]
JANUARY 1984

Major Industry Grouping	January 1984	December 1983	January 1983
Total Nonagricultural Employment	107.9	112.8	105.9
Manufacturing	22.4	23.1	22.3
Food & kindred products*	8.2	8.8	8.5
Meat products	4.5	4.6	4.8
Preserved fruits & vegetables	1.9	2.1	1.8
Apparel & other textile products	2.3	2.3	2.1
Lumber & wood products	1.2	1.2	1.1
Printing & publishing	2.1	2.1	2.1
Fabricated metal products	0.9	0.9	1.0
Other manufacturing	7.7	7.8	7.5
Nonmanufacturing	85.5	89.7	83.6
Construction	6.4	7.1	6.0
Transportation & public utilities*	7.0	7.0	6.6
Communication & public utilities	2.6	2.5	2.5
Wholesale & retail trade*	27.1	28.9	26.2
General merchandise stores	2.3	2.4	2.3
Finance, insurance & real estate*	3.7	3.8	3.7
Banking	1.7	1.7	1.6
Services & mining*	19.6	20.3	19.4
Health services	7.9	7.9	7.9
Total government	21.7	22.6	21.7
Total federal government	4.9	4.8	4.5
Total state & local government	16.8	17.8	17.2

WESTERN MARYLAND[3]

Major Industry Grouping	January 1984	December 1983	January 1983
Total Nonagricultural Employment	106.4	110.7	103.3
Manufacturing	22.4	22.3	21.2
Apparel & other textile prod.	2.8	2.7	2.7
Printing & publishing	2.2	2.2	2.1
Leather & leather prod.	1.0	1.1	1.0
Machinery except electrical	4.5	4.4	1.6
Other manufacturing	11.9	11.9	13.8
Nonmanufacturing	84.0	88.4	82.1
Construction	5.2	6.3	5.6
Transportation & public util.	6.9	7.3	7.0
Railroad	1.9	2.0	1.9
Transportation exc. railroads	2.4	2.7	2.5
Communications & public util.	2.6	2.6	2.6
Wholesale & retail trade	26.6	28.0	26.0
Wholesale trade	5.4	5.4	5.2
Retail trade*	21.2	22.6	20.8
General merchandise stores	3.6	3.9	3.5
Finance, insurance & real estate*	3.5	3.5	3.4
Banking	1.7	1.7	1.7
Services & mining*	20.8	21.1	20.7
Health services	8.2	8.2	8.0
Educational services	1.4	1.4	1.3
Total government	21.0	22.3	19.4
Total federal government	3.1	3.1	3.0
Total state & local government	17.9	19.2	16.4
State government	4.3	4.3	3.7
Local government	13.6	14.9	12.7

[1]The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1983. Since the area estimates are computed independently, they will not add to the state's totals.

[2]The Balance of State estimates include Calvert, Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Kent, Queen Anne's, St. Mary's, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico, and Worcester counties.

[3]The estimates for Western Maryland include Allegany, Frederick, Garrett, and Washington counties.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

*Data are published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
BALTIMORE CITY

JANUARY 1984

Major Industry Grouping	January 1984	December 1983	January 1983
Total Nonagricultural Employment	425.4	432.0	424.3
Manufacturing	53.3	54.3	54.3
Durable Goods*	22.4	23.0	22.9
Stone, clay & glass products	2.3	2.3	2.2
Primary metal industries	6.1	6.1	6.9
Fabricated metal products*	2.3	2.3	2.2
Metal cans & shipping containers	1.0	1.0	1.0
Machinery, except electrical	4.1	4.1	4.0
Transportation equipment	3.3	3.7	3.5
Misc. mfg.	0.8	0.8	0.9
Nondurable Goods*	30.9	31.3	31.4
Food & kindred products*	6.7	6.8	7.4
Beverages	1.0	1.0	1.3
Apparel & other textile products*	4.6	4.7	4.5
Men's & boys' suits & coats	1.7	1.7	1.6
Paper & allied products*	2.4	2.5	2.4
Paperboard containers & boxes	1.5	1.7	1.6
Printing & publishing*	8.6	8.8	8.5
Commercial printing	3.6	3.6	3.3
Chemicals & allied products*	6.1	6.1	6.2
Industrial inorganic chemicals	2.1	2.0	2.0
Rubber & misc. plastic products	1.9	1.9	1.8
Nonmanufacturing	372.1	377.7	370.0
Construction	11.4	12.3	12.6
Transportation & public util.*	35.9	35.8	34.6
Railroad transportation	3.4	3.4	3.3
Transp. except railroad*	12.0	11.9	11.3
Trucking & warehousing	5.6	5.8	5.0
Water transportation	3.6	3.2	3.5
Wholesale & retail trade*	90.3	94.6	90.5
General merchandise stores	5.2	5.4	5.7
Finance, insurance & real estate*	38.8	38.8	38.7
Banking	11.0	10.8	11.3
Credit agencies & other banks	5.5	5.6	5.5
Insurance carriers	10.6	10.7	10.7
Service & mining*	115.9	116.4	112.3
Health services	36.8	36.9	36.8
Educational services	13.3	13.5	12.7
Misc. services	4.9	4.8	4.7
Total government	79.8	79.8	81.3
Total federal government	13.5	13.5	13.9
Total state & local government	66.3	66.3	67.4
Total state government	28.8	28.9	28.5
Total local government	37.5	37.4	38.9

*Data are not published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

[1]The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of employers. Data are benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1982.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY--PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

Females and Production Workers[1]
Estimated Nonagricultural Payroll Employment[2] by Industry--by Place of Employment
(in thousands)
State of Maryland

OCTOBER-DECEMBER, 1983

Published Industry Title	Total Employment			Female Workers			Production Workers		
	12/83	11/83	10/83	12/83	11/83	10/83	12/83	11/83	10/83
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1733.4	1730.5	1718.3	780.9	774.3	765.5			
Manufacturing	214.1	214.5	213.5	67.0	67.0	66.6	144.6	141.0	139.3
Durable Goods	115.5	115.1	113.7	27.2	27.0	26.9	73.3	71.6	70.1
Lumber & wood products	3.3	3.3	3.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	2.7	2.7	2.8
Furniture & fixtures	3.2	3.0	3.0	1.3	1.2	1.2	2.5	2.5	2.5
Stone, clay & glass prod.	7.5	7.7	7.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	6.0	6.2	6.2
Primary metal industries	19.6	19.6	19.8	2.3	2.3	2.5	14.8	14.8	14.9
Fabricated metal products	9.0	9.0	8.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	6.7	6.5	6.4
Machinery except electrical	17.7	17.1	15.6	2.9	2.8	2.6	12.0	11.0	9.4
Electric & electronic equip.	38.2	38.4	38.1	14.4	14.4	14.2	17.2	16.4	16.3
Transportation equip.	12.4	12.4	12.5	1.8	1.8	1.8	8.3	8.5	8.6
Instruments & misc. mfg.	4.6	4.6	4.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	3.1	3.0	3.0
Nondurable Goods	98.6	99.4	99.8	39.8	40.0	39.7	71.3	69.4	69.4
Food & kindred products	23.8	24.4	24.8	8.3	8.6	8.6	16.7	16.8	17.1
Textile mill products	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Apparel & other textile prod.	14.2	14.2	14.2	11.8	11.7	11.6	12.6	12.0	12.0
Paper & allied products	10.0	10.1	10.1	2.6	2.6	2.6	7.9	7.7	7.7
Printing & publishing	26.2	26.1	25.7	9.1	8.9	8.9	17.5	16.6	16.3
Chemicals & allied products	12.4	12.5	12.5	3.1	3.1	3.1	7.7	7.2	7.1
Petroleum & coal products	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.5
Rubber & misc. plastic prod.	8.9	8.9	9.1	3.1	3.2	2.9	6.4	6.6	6.6
Leather & leather products	1.3	1.4	1.5	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2
Nonmanufacturing	1519.3	1516.0	1504.8	713.9	707.3	698.9	--	--	--
Contract construction	98.1	100.8	101.0	8.5	8.4	8.3	--	--	--
Transportation & public utilities	90.2	88.9	88.1	24.2	24.3	23.9	--	--	--
Transportation except railroads	42.4	41.2	40.4	7.1	7.2	7.0	--	--	--
Communications, electric, gas and sanitary services	40.5	40.3	40.1	15.2	15.1	14.8	--	--	--
Wholesale & retail trade	435.9	429.4	422.5	202.6	198.7	193.6	--	--	--
Wholesale trade	96.0	95.7	95.5	26.6	26.6	26.2	--	--	--
Retail trade	339.9	333.7	327.0	176.0	172.1	167.4	--	--	--
Retail general merchandise	47.7	45.4	42.6	34.1	32.7	30.5	--	--	--
Finance, insurance & real estate	96.4	96.5	96.6	55.9	55.7	55.6	--	--	--
Services & mining	404.8	405.4	404.7	229.0	228.1	227.2	--	--	--
Total government	393.9	395.0	391.9	193.7	192.1	190.3	--	--	--
Total federal government	130.4	130.2	130.6	59.3	59.7	60.1	--	--	--
Total state & local gov't	263.5	264.8	261.3	134.4	132.4	130.2	--	--	--

[1]Production Workers: include working supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers engaged in production operations. Excludes nonplant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc.

[2]The estimate is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of 5,500 employers.